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*The Coalville Coal Field, Utah.* By CARROLL H. WEGEMANN.

U.S. Geol. Survey, Bull. 581-E, 1915. Pp. 24, pls. 6.

The Coalville coal field lies about 30 miles northeast of Salt Lake City, in the valley of Weber River. High-grade sub-bituminous coal has been mined here for more than fifty years.

The report covers four townships. The rocks of the district include some 8,000 feet of shales and sandstones of Colorado and Montana (?) age, which are folded into a slightly overturned and pitching anticline, and are unconformably overlain by 1,000 feet or more of Wasatch conglomerate. Several transverse and nearly vertical faults of small displacement cut the gently dipping limb of the fold. Both the folding and the faulting took place chiefly in pre-Wasatch time, when considerable erosion was likewise accomplished; but weaker movement of both types appears to have followed the deposition of the Wasatch beds.

The one productive coal bed, known as the "Wasatch" bed, varies from 5 to 12 feet in thickness. This coal compares favorably in quality with several Wyoming coals. Coal occurs in thinner seams at two other horizons, 2,000 feet above and 850 feet below the "Wasatch" bed, respectively. All three horizons are in the Cretaceous system.

C. W. T.

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*Preliminary Report on the Clay and Shale Deposits of the Province of Quebec.* By J. KEELE. Canada Dept. of Mines, Memoir 64. Ottawa, 1915. Pp. 280+iv, pls. XXXIV, figs. 13, map 1.

Describes the clay-bearing horizons and groups producing localities by the age of the clay produced. Particular emphasis is laid on the Pleistocene clays. A considerable portion of the memoir is devoted to the technologic aspects of the clay industries.

A. D. B.

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"The Pebble Phosphates of Florida." By E. H. SELLARDS. *Florida Geol. Survey, Seventh Annual Report*, 1915, pp. 25-116.

In an earlier report this writer has discussed the origin of hard-rock phosphates, and this paper extends the study to land-pebble and river-pebble deposits. The land-pebble phosphates are found in the Bone Valley formation of late Miocene or early Pliocene age. They form a portion of a basal conglomerate laid down by a sea advancing over the Alum Bluff formation, a phosphatic marl of late Oligocene age. In this

marl the phosphate was in the form of pebbles and more finely divided material. As the result of a long period of erosion covering most of the Miocene, the phosphatic materials accumulated at the surface and were reworked by the Bone Valley sea. The river-pebble deposits have been formed in the beds of streams that have lowered their channels into either the Alum Bluff or the Bone Valley phosphate horizons.

W. B. W.

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*Lewis and Gilmer Counties.* By DAVID B. REGER. West Virginia Geol. Survey, 1916. Pp. 660, figs. 12, pls. 30, maps 2.

Several volumes each year are added to the excellent county reports already published by this state. Lewis and Gilmer counties, located near the center of the state, have large coal deposits and are rich in oil and gas. Some of the largest gas wells of the Appalachian field were drilled in Lewis County.

The Pennsylvanian formations do not reach the development in these counties that is reported from areas to the south and west. The Pittsburgh seam of the Monongahela series carries the principal coal reserve, and the oil and gas sands range in age all the way from the Chemung to the Dunkard series.

W. B. W.

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*The Montana Group of Northwestern Montana.* By E. STEBINGER. Professional Paper, U.S. Geol. Survey, No. 90-G, 1914. "Shorter Contributions to General Geology, 1914." . Pp. 61-66, fig. 1.

The Montana group of northwestern Montana is composed of four conformable formations which are, in ascending order: the Virgelle sandstone (220 feet thick) which is chiefly marine, the Two Medicine formation (1,950 feet thick) which is mainly a fresh-water deposit, the marine Bearpaw shale (490 feet thick), and the brackish and marine Horsethief sandstone (360 feet thick). These formations are similar to those of the Montana group described in southern Alberta by Dawson, but differ decidedly from those in the central part of Montana. The Belly River series of southern Alberta is equivalent to the Virgelle sandstone plus the Two Medicine formation, and these in turn are equivalent to the Eagle, Claggett, and Judith River formations (of central Montana) combined.

V. O. T.